THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,566. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 5 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, W. Saunderson, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to

Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast new Teak-built Clipper Ship ALLUM GHIER, of 900 Tons, G. HENDERSON, Commander, will sail on or about 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to HADJEE ABDOOLLA NOORMAHOMED, at Hadjee Bunder, in Bombay Green.

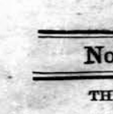
Bombay, 28th April 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE fine fast new Teak-built Ship JUDDEL MAMNON, of 870 Tons, J. G. GRANT, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to ADUM ALLY SULTAN-ALLY, Bora Bazar, Fort.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



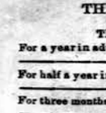
THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE. 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row, For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 27th April 1863.

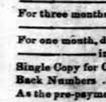
FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA. G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 12 A.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to NASER NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

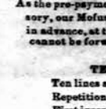


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

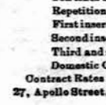
FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd May.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavalchana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

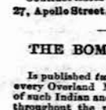


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PEPPERCOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 8 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND UTTAMCHAND.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

FOR VERAWAL, POORBUNDER AND MANGROLE.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thacker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE VACATED FROM THE 15th PROXIMO.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, called the "ROZARIO COTTAGE." Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

23rd April 1863.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street. Apply to COWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

TO BE LET FROM 1st JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

27th April 1863.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50

Do.	Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to 35
Do.	Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved		25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Chains, lockets, from		20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever		700
Do.	Self-winding independent seconds, Lever	600
Do.	Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds	400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Ambrose*, Captain DANIELL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DANIELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

SOUZA PINTO & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

28th April 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Carsetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of MCCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. MCCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No Tender will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Notification of His Excellency the Governor, directing that FRIDAY the 1st proximo be observed as a General Holiday, in commemoration of the MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, the undermentioned Establishments will be closed on that day.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
B. MACCLEOD, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Articles, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

NOTICE.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS take this opportunity of informing the public of Bombay, that the intended CONCERT, on the 30th instant, is not exclusively Masonic, although under their distinguished patronage. The Concert will be like the previous ones OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Thursday Evening, April 30th 1863.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The sons of light, having by those means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radience in the countenances or Five of the Sons of Harmony, even through the darkness in which their countenances are wont to be enveloped, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to other lands, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.

G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
ALFRED KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
JOHN HODGART, W. M. Lodge "Perseverance."

Bombay, April 16th.

To GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
" J. S. JUDGE, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
" W. TREVOR ROPER, W. M., Lodge St. George.
ALFRED KING, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.

BRETHREN,—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before our departure from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in this City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in naming THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your fraternally,

J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
L. F. PALIN.
of the San Francisco Mins

Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

☞ A Copy of the Popular Songs of OH TAKE ME TO LONDON AGAIN, and THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE will be distributed gratuitously to the holder of each 1st Class ticket.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture Pout Pourri	Minstrels.
Open Chorus, Hurrah, Hurrah	S. F. Minstrels.
Mocking Bird	T. P. Brower.
Che che twa twa	Dave Carson.
Old Black Joe	J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Come where my love lies dreaming.	H. C. Campbell.
Whole Hog or None	Dave Carson.

Intermission of ten Minutes.

PART II.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, Song and Chorus	Pierce & Company.
Grand Duet for Harmonican and Piano from William Tell	Messrs. Pierce and Palin.
Blue Tail Fly, with imitations	Dave Carson.
Flute Solo, Souvenuer Di Napoli, op 105	L. F. Palin.
JOHN COMPANY; *a new original song* written expressly for this occasion by	J. O. Pierce.
Ballad, Thy Voice is near	H. C. Campbell.
Quartett, the unhappy Family	Messrs. Carson, Brower, Campbell and Pierce.
Sole Piano forte, Carnival DeVenice.	D. Harrison.
Solo, Sardinian Tibes, The Plough boy with Variations	J. O. Pierce.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the laughable Comic Sketch by DAVE CARSON, (assisted by T. P. Brower) entitled—

HOW DO YOU DO,

In which DAVE CARSON will introduce the Song,

PADDY'S WEDDING.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Numbered Chairs, corresponding with Tickets issued	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 2

Tickets to be obtained at the Office of the *Times of India* where a plan of the Hall can be seen and at the Doors on the Evening of Performance.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock performance to commence at half-past 8.

Notices.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

SYKES & Co.—COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS—Beg to intimate that they have opened a place in the Fort for the sale of General Merchandise and every description of Photographic Material.

Now on sale a number of beautiful specimens of stained Glassware, engraved with views of India, Native Costumes, &c., from Photographs taken here.

Hummum Street, 25th April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.	H. BYNE, Esq.
R. MCILWRAITH, Esq.	R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.	SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.	

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.

Treasurers.—MESSRS. NICOL & Co.

Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which the opening up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—First rate China Matting.—Apply to SHREEGRUSTNA WASSOODEWJEE, in the office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st April 1863.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—A large English built OPEN CARRIAGE, newly done up, the property of Mr. LODWICK C. S. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply to the owner.

Mahableshwur, April 22nd, 1863.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson, Price Rs. 400.
MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COTTON SEED.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expect the early arrival from the Coast of New Dharwar grown American Cotton Seed.

An early application is desirable.

Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
LINE, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above must be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing and resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

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Wednesday, 29th April 1863.

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To London (Cotton)	£3	5s.	0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3	0s.	0d.
To China			
To Cape			No enquiry.
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back			Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 488 to 490
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 465 to 468
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 465 to 468
New Oomrawuttee	,, 418 to 423
Old Comptа	,, 422 to 425
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 530 to 531
New Bengal, and Nagpur	,, 420 to 422
New Veraval	,, 435 to 440
New Khandeish	,, 415 to 418
New Poonahee	,, 438 to 440
New Acoote	,, 420 to 422
New Mangalore	,, 438 to 440
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33
Niger	38 to 39
	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

SINCE the departure of the last mail, no important change has transpired in the features of our Import Market. For *Cotton Piece Goods*, a very active speculative demand exists principally among European Houses, while for actual consumption the enquiry among bazar dealers is rather limited owing to the firmness of holders and the ruling of high prices; stocks in the hands of importers are very much reduced; prices of most descriptions of goods have advanced and been well maintained. *Yarns* are quiet and firm. *Metals* in limited request.

In the Produce Market, a good amount of business has been done, especially in *Cotton* which is in active enquiry at advanced prices. *Seeds* are quiet.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Grey Goods of all descriptions have continued to be firmly held, and prices shew a further rise. *Shirtings* 40 in. up to 6 lbs. has been actively enquired for by speculators at advanced rates, 7 and 8 lbs. have an enquiry but without improvement in value, 8½ lbs. and upwards are in active request at higher prices; 45 in. goods are becoming extremely scarce, and command an advance of 50 and 54 in. are also in active request. *Longcloths* are scarcely obtainable, and all descriptions are in active demand. *Domestics* of narrow widths are in good request and fetch higher prices; others are dull. *T Cloths* are getting scarce and are very much dearer; Blue ends keep steadily advancing. *Madapollams* have been well maintained, though the enquiry of late has somewhat slackened. *Printers* are scarce and higher. *Jaconets*, especially 45 in. cloths, are much wanted and fetch higher values. *Drills* continue in steady demand. *Mulls* of good makes are much in request and command higher prices.

Bleached Goods are in steady demand, and for favorite makes of average and low qualities an advance is obtainable.

Colored Goods and *Prints* are in good demand, and several descriptions are quoted dearer.

Turkey Red Goods have a very languid enquiry, and quotations are unaltered. Sales comprise :—

(From the 10th to the 24th inst. inclusive.)

	Grey Shirtings.		Rs.	A.	P. p.p. pce
500	Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds, 7 lbs.	8	10	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	10	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	0	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	8	0
2000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	9	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	10	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	9	8	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	8	0
2500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	8	0
2000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	8	0
750	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	12	0
300	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 6 oz.	9	12	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	14	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	9	7	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 6 oz.	9	12	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	7	5	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	10	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	8	0
1000	,,	46 in, 39 yds, 7	8	7	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	7	9	6
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	14	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	12	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	8	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	10	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8½	9	14	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	10	0	0
1000	,,	54 in, 39 yds, 10	11	9	0
	Grey Long Cloths.				
650	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds, 9 lbs.	9	8	0
1300	,,	36 in, 36 yds, 8	8	8	0
	Grey Madapollams.				
5000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs.	4	1	0
1800	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	0	0
4000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	0	0
1500	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 2 10 oz.	3	11	6
3000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3½	4	4	0
1000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	3	0
	Grey Jaseonets.				
1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No. 4	2	15	0
600	,,	50 in, 22 yds, 3 lbs. 14 oz.	6	2	0
	Grey T Cloths.				
3000	Pieces,	36 in, 24 yds, 4 lbs. blue end	4	9	0
3500	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 3½ do.	4	4	0
4000	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 3 do.	4	0	0
6000	,,	31 in, 24 yds, 6 do.	6	1	0
3500	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 do.	4	8	0
2500	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 do.	4	9	0
1000	,,	31 in, 24 yds, 6 do.	6	3	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6 do.	6	3	0
	Grey Domestics.				
2500	Pieces,	29 in, 72 yds, 18 lbs.	16	12	0
375	,,	36 in, 72 yds, 18½	17	6	0
	Grey Cambrics.				
1500	Pieces,	50 in, 89 yds, 24 lbs.	6	12	0
	White Shirtings.				
568	Pieces,	50 in, 10 yds,	12	10	0
	White Lappets.				
600	Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,	2	12	0
	Turkey Red Dorias.				
500	Pieces,	40 in, 29 yds,	7	8	0
	Turkey Red Saries.				
1500	Pieces,	45 in, 9 yds,	2	7	0
	Turkey Red Lappets.				
500	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	9	4	0
	Turkey Red Dimities.				
400	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	7	0
	Turkey Red Mulls.				
500	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	5	3	0

YARNS.—There has been less speculative enquiry for *Twist* of all kinds, but prices are very firmly maintained. Sales are :—

	Mule Twist.		
80	Bales 300 lbs.	Nos. 40 ..... at As. 21	per lb.
	Water Twist.		
10	,, 300	,, 40 ..... ,, 22-1/16	
	Green Twist.		
10	,, 400	,, 30 ..... ,, 21½	
10	,, 400	,, 40 ..... ,, 21½	
13	,, 400	,, 40 ..... ,, 22½	
	Imperial Twist.		
4	,, 400	,, 40 ..... ,, 23½	
	Turkey Red Twist.		
40	Cases 300	,, 30/60 ..... Rs. 1 9½	

METALS.—*Copper*—*Braziers*, *Sheathing* and *Australian* have been in request and higher prices can be obtained; *Tiles* are unchanged; *South American* and *Nails* are dull and lower. *Yellow Metal* is quiet. *Iron* of all descriptions is dull, and in some instances previous rates are difficult to be obtained. *Steel*—*tubs* are slightly higher, *faggots* are in limited request. *Lead*—*Sheets* have improved in demand and value, *pigs* are unaltered. There is little change to notice in *Spelter*, if anything rates are easier. *Tin Plates* maintain previous rates. Sales are :—

		Rs.	A. P.
1200	Cwt. Braziers	57	6 0 p.cwt.
800	,, Do.	57	8 0 ,,
500	,, Do.	57	4 0 ,,
250	,, Do.	56	14 0 ,,
500	,, Do.	57	14 0 ,,
2500	,, Do.	57	0 0 ,,
800	,, Sheathing	57	6 0 ,,
200	,, Tile	57	8 0 ,,
500	,, Do.	57	8 0 ,,

SAFFRON is neglected. A sale of 200 lbs. was effected at Rs. 17½ per lb.

COCHINEAL has a steady demand.

COALS are unchanged in value and demand.

BEER is in good demand at improved rates.

THREAD AND UMBRELLAS are dull as before.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This staple has been in active demand during the fortnight, and a further advance has been established in the prices. Since the arrival of the English Mail on the 24th instant, prices have given way a little, but the market closes very firm. Sales are :—

		Rs. p. candy.	
50	Candies Broach	462	
25	,, Do.	467	
250	,, Do.	475 to arr. in 25 days.	
50	,, Do.	472	
150	,, Do.	475	
100	,, Do.	490	
200	,, Dholleras	455	
250	,, Do.	410 } to arrive in Dec.	
250	,, Do.	410 }	
500	,, Do.	456	
100	,, Do.	456	
100	,, Do.	457	
150	,, Do.	460	
2000	,, Oomrawuttee	405	
200	,, Do.	424	
600	,, Veraval	432-8	
250	,, Do.	434	
400	,, Do.	434	
100	,, Compta	425	
500	,, Do.	425	
100	,, Cutch	448	
100	,, Taleccut	430	
100	,, Mawa	458	
100	,, Dharwar Ginned	532	

WOOL.—The enquiry has revived, and prices are dearer.

SEEDS.—Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are quiet, and prices are steady, with a downward tendency. Other descriptions remain as before.

COFFEE.—Has been in good demand, and held for higher rates.

Saltpetre and *Madder-Root* remain as before.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE demand for money continues active, though the Bank of Bombay rates remain unaltered; scarcity prevails chiefly in the Bazar where the rate of interest is ten per cent. on loans on Bank and other shares. The last return of the Bank of Bombay is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 5,225,000
Public Deposits	,, 1,560,391
Other Deposits	,, 15,713,929
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 468,476
Rest	,, 723,846
Rupees...	23,691,442

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ... Rs.	2,211,702
Credit Accounts on do. do. ... ,,	618,117
Bills discounted	,, 8,478,112
Dead Stock	,, 489,471
Balances with Branches and Agents ... ,,	5,391,549
Cash and Currency Notes	,, 6,502,491
Rupees...	23,691,442

Government Securities are dull and are fully one per cent. below Calcutta rates. We quote *Fours*, Rs. — ; *Fives*, Rs. 108¾ ; and *Fives-and-a-half* Rs. 117½.

Exchange on England has improved owing to favourable advices from China where sterling bills have risen to 4s. 10½d. per dlr.; we quote 2s. 0¾d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 0¾d. for *Credits*, and 2s. 0 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, our rates are Rs. 98¾ for 60 days' sight Bills, and Rs. 99 for Bills on demand.

On China, our rates have advanced to Rs. 230 per 100 dlrs., but little business is done at this high rate.

FREIGHTS.

We have only a limited business to Report in Freights during the past fortnight, and the small extent of transactions has been the subject of universal remark: in fact we seldom remember the month of April to have been marked by such extreme prostration. There are large stocks of Cotton on the spot but European Houses are averse to accepting consignments from native shippers, who are in their turn compelled to resell produce. The amount of tonnage in port is quite equal to the demand, and as arrivals have again commenced to take place on a liberal scale and a large number of over due vessels are daily expected, it seems very doubtful if present rates will be maintained, but no serious decline is expected as the near approach of the rains will cause merchants to hurry forward produce. *For Liverpool.*—A steady business has been effected; the full number on demand being for tonnage in receiving ships under immediate dispatch, transactions in which are reported at £4-0-0 to £4-2-6. In ships only commenced loading £3-12-6 to £3-15-0 has with difficulty been procurable, and for ships making their first engagement £3-7-6 to £3-10-0 has with difficulty been procurable. The demand for second class ships owing to the difficulty of obtaining local insurance has been quite a blank and one ship was filled up at £2-17-6. Seeds have been difficult to obtain at £2-5-0 to £2-7-6. *For London.*—The *Pride of the Ocean*, 1169 tons, engaged nearly half a cargo of Tea and Cotton at £3-10-0 and is now full; the other ships loading have also fixed Oil at £4-10-0 and Goods in Cases at £3-10-0—but the demand is languid in the extreme. *For Havre.*—The *Neptune's Bride*, 532 tons, gets a cargo of Cotton at £4-1-3 and the *Pudsey Dawson*, 732 tons, has been taken up for a similar cargo at £4-5-0. *For St. Thomas* for orders.—The *Baronet Family*, 425 tons, has been taken up to load a cargo of Seeds, &c. at £3-10-0 for London or £4-0-0 for New York calling for orders. *For Cochin and the Malabar Coast.*—The season is considered closed until the termination of the S. W. Monsoon. The market closes quietly with a downward tendency in rates. We quote

Liverpool	Cotton	£3	7	6 to £3 15 0 per ton.	
	Seeds	...	2	5 0 nominal	
London	Cotton	£3	5	0 to 3 10 0	
	Seeds	...	3	0 0 to 3 2 6	
China	} No enquiry.				
Clyde					
Hull					

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-58	,,
On Demand	,,	2-60	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

,,	,,	,,	4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland					
On Ireland.....					} On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any time after, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of wicadrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank Subject to 3 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or sliing therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Egypt, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,
Do. do. do. do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay & Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd April 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,
Do. do. do. do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay & Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.

tives. They do not submit to religious teaching as a bribe, as a compromise, saying to the teachers we come to you for secular science, and take religious instruction as a *sine qua non*, as something which we would rather not have, which we dislike and find to be a bitter pill.

The first kind of schools, or rank of seminaries, in the Mission's educational system is the Primary School; in which merely the elementary but fundamental branches of knowledge are taught, without any pretentions to science. They are all under the eye, and enjoy the lessons and hallowed example of really Christian men; instead of being directly presided over by heathen teachers or monitors, who often both by word and deed discover the cloven foot, the deep enmity of their minds to words which they are obliged to utter, or to hear their young pupils utter. This latter class of teachers are what in the German tongue are called *brodgelehrte*, they have learned what they think they know, and they undertake to teach it, merely for a piece of bread: they have no desire nor intention to benefit their pupils in body, soul or spirit. Perhaps nothing would cause them more chagrin or vexation than to find that any one of their pupils received from conviction the truth they pretended to teach them, and was converted to it. They are much more likely to communicate their own evil feelings and deep prejudices to the minds of the young, than the ennobling and animating sentiments of the Bible lessons which are occasionally read. With regard to these Primary schools the report says;—"We have had twenty-nine in operation during the year, containing about two hundred and eighty-five scholars, of whom twenty-eight are girls. The character of these schools may be learned from the reports of the different brethren. They are in many respects unsatisfactory, and yet some of them are bringing forth good fruit. The scholars trained in these schools, who come to Ahmednuggur to be admitted to the School for Catechists, are far in advance of those who came in previous years: not only are they superior in point of study, they come with a more correct knowledge of Christianity and deeper religious impressions. * * * We wish we had more such schools, especially as each teacher is a catechist, reads the Scriptures and conducts religious exercises in the place where he is stationed. Every school we endeavour to make a centre of light, and thus far we have succeeded even better than we had dared to hope." These we consider to be Mission Schools of a true stamp: though they are taught exclusively by Christian men, they are open to any Hindoo who may choose to receive the benefits which they confer.

We would, however, direct attention more particularly to the higher rank of seminaries—which might be called normal schools, or theological seminaries. These are of two kinds: one is denominated the "School for Catechists," and the other the "Class for theological Instruction." The School for Catechists is situated in the city of Ahmednuggur, doubtless because of its central position. It is under the immediate care of one of the Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Bissell, who gives a very interesting account of its state and progress. As we have already stated its scholars are principally advanced from the Primary or village Schools. The whole number in attendance at the end of the last Session was thirty-six. All of them have devoted themselves to the work of evangelization. Mr. Bissell says:—"The general deportment of the Students and their progress in their studies have been commendable. No case of dismissal or of severe discipline has occurred within the year." It is added:—"The religious interest in the School during the past year has been such as calls for grateful mention. Though nothing like a marked revival has visited us, yet by the blessing of God on the means of grace employed, eight members of the School have been brought into the church. At the close of the year, there were but eight boys who were not members of the church, and of these only three were receiving aid from the mission."

During the course of study in this School, the young men are encouraged to exercise their talents in doctrinal and practical addresses to their countrymen in the villages around. "This plan, it is stated enables the missionaries to test the energy and working talent of the young men, and thus to decide who among them are most likely to profit by a longer period of study." This is thorough and admirable.

Considering the importance and high promise of this school, it is cheering to find that it has not reached its majority, that it is still a plant of steady and vigorous growth. Hence, it is declared, that "the number of candidates applying for admission to the school, and worthy of being aided, is increasing each year. This is the result chiefly of our village schools with christian teachers." Our joy and satisfaction here, however, are checked by an evil which we trust may soon be removed—the want of funds. Surely the christian public, who profess to desire the advancement of christianity, have but to know that many young men of piety and talent are ready to take advantage of this School, but are not able, or rather that the missionaries are not able to entertain them, for lack of a few rupees, in order to supply the want. Mr. Bissell says in regard to these applicants:—"The high price of grain and increased expense of living at Ahmednuggur have made it necessary for us to increase the allowances to those who are dependent on the Mission's funds for support while pursuing their studies. This of course diminishes the number of those who can be received. * * * We could therefore only tell the fine class of candidates that their examination was satisfactory, and we would be glad to receive them into the school, but at present we had not the funds needed to support them. How much must the hearts of the Missionaries, considering the need of laborers in the field around them, have been wounded by being obliged to make such a declaration!

We shall here notice one fact which certainly speaks loudly as to the possibility of obtaining ways and means for carrying on such a work of faith. It is a very striking one. We give it in the words of the Report. "This fact" (the want of funds) "as stated in a notice of our anniversary, met the eye of a native gentleman of large means and liberal heart. He wrote a note, that he was willing to undertake the support of several of those lads whilst obtaining an education. The donations of this gentleman enables us to bring in ten of the most advanced candidates, and he offers to support them in school for two years." Is not this fact calculated to put many a one to the blush! Are there none amongst us who will be provoked to the good work of opening the door of this School to candidates who are still knocking at it for admission! We trust that the Missionaries will be able to tell us in their next Report that they have been enabled to admit all applicants.

We shall now notice in a few words the "Class for theological Instruction." It may be regarded as just a higher form of the "School for Catechists." It would be called in some educational Institutions—'the College Department.' Our American friends, however, are not ambitious of names: they are satisfied with the substance. The students of this "Class" are preparing for pastoral labor, the highest sphere of the Christian ministry. They have met and conquered the *nolo episcopari* feeling; and have been brought to "desire the office of a bishop." The present number of these students is seven. Two who are school-masters, in consequence probably of the want of funds to support them at the 'Class,' have been obliged, we are sorry to see, for the present to withdraw. No doubt that some students in the lower form, when they shall have finished their curriculum, will aspire to these higher seats. The last session of the "Class" was from 15th April till the Annual Meeting in October; and "the "Class" will meet again in May next, to prepare by a three years course of study for the same work as those who have preceded them." The seven who finished their curriculum in the past session were examined in science, theology and personal religion, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Missionaries. "Four of them were licensed to preach the Gospel, leaving three to be examined again after acquiring more experience in the practical duties of a preacher of the Gospel." One of the licentiates has gone along with Mr. Harding to establish a new Mission at Sholapore. The three other licentiates have been put in charge of churches in the different districts connected with the Ahmednuggur field."

There can be no doubt the American Missionaries are wisely engaged in a good and true work in building up and extending the Christian faith in their district of the country.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London on Monday the 23rd ultimo, a paper was read by Major F. J. Goldsmid, Collector of Kurrachee at present on leave to England, on "The Exploration from Kurrachee to Gwadur, along the Mekran Coast." *The Times* in the short account it publishes of the meeting, gives merely a dry analysis of Major Goldsmid's paper, and we are not likely now to see it *in extenso* till it appears in the journal of the Geographical Society. The object of Major Goldsmid's mission was to enter into arrangements with the Mekran Chiefs on the coast to secure the protection of the proposed line of telegraph from Kurrachee to Bagdad of which a considerable portion is to be a land line, passing through Mekran, till it reaches the territory of Persia. The route traversed was said to be 393 miles through a sterile and desert country, with few objects of interest to note. It is said the late Mr. McLeod, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, was the only European who had ever previously explored the same tract of country, and his observations, if he made any, have never been published. The country viewed from the coast is described as showing "hard, barren looking hills on one side and the sea beach on the other, except where shut out by intervening sand ridges, and hillocks or abrupt cliffs, beds of rivers, torrents, and water courses were abundant, and intersected the whole line of march." The news recently received from Sind, would seem to show that Major Goldsmid's mission to the Chiefs had been but indifferently successful. The Commissioner of Sind with all his staff have proceeded to Gwadur in the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, and a body of one hundred of the Sind police were to follow in the *Coromandel* taking with them the materials for iron sheds which it is said are to be put up along the Telegraph line as police stations to protect alike the work and the workmen. It is to be hoped the difficulties with the Chiefs about the protection of the line may be got over, but the aspect of affairs at present is certainly not very promising.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 28*th April*, 5-50 A.M.

Steamer *Orissa* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTER.

PESHAWUR, 18*th April*.

"CHARMING April weather, little or no sun, light showers daily; thermometer 71°, nights positively cold again, and murky and dark; the greatest activity shown by the demi-savage tribes around the valley, members of which visit the cantonment nightly, help themselves to pretty much what they choose, and are safe in their hill fastnesses by daybreak. About eight P.M., these daring robbers commence operations, and the sentries and chokeydars who are loaded with ball—bang away at any object real or imaginary, but strange to say never succeed in hitting or catching a thief: it is more than possible that if any chokeydar dared attempt to capture and give up one of the hill thieves, that chokeidar's life would not be worth three day's purchase. I will relate you two cases of what the press would call 'daring robbery'; both have occurred within the last week. Captain Lumsden awoke at night, hearing some one in his bedroom, looked round and perceived one of these savages quietly examining the various articles in the house, aided by an oil lamp carried in the thief's hand; Captain L. could scarcely credit such audacity, and feared to use his pistol lest the intruder might turn out to be a servant of his establishment; the man, however, seeing Captain L. spring to his feet revolver in hand, sought safety in flight; and as he emerged from the door, fired a pistol full in the face of Captain Lumsden; the ball fortunately missed struck an opposite wall, while the man escaped entirely, carrying away a box of valuable property.

Captain Soady hearing a horse's footstep in the garden before his house, went at once to his stable to see if his stud was safe; found the first stall empty, and in the dim starlight saw his favorite horse being ridden off at no indecent pace on the Michnee road. This is the style of thing here on every dark night. To close with one of these men, is to get severely wounded, or perhaps killed; rushing out from a bright light into total darkness as any of us might do, would be to place ourselves entirely at their mercy: and probably if one had the good fortune to rid the earth of one of these lawless murderers, a court of enquiry, or worse fate would be the consequence, but with a large Military force such as exists in Peshawur, there is to my mind something detracting from our reputation in thus allowing our beards to be laughed at; besides which, few save rich men can sleep in peace, knowing property and horses are so entirely unsafe. Fancy such a state of things for a moment in Alegoria, where Military power is supreme. Why should we, say the French, manage these things better than we do. Most assuredly they would check it, and so could we, did we choose: the remedies are simple. Stolen property or cattle can always be traced to a certain tribe,—let that tribe re-imburse the loser, or let us burn their villages. If the civilians are unable to stop these depredations by political measures, let General Haly have power to act as he may choose, and these robberies degrading to our character as soldiers will cease.

The night before last a sentry of the 79th Highlanders saw a man prowling in search of spoil, and rushing at him, was severely wounded in the arms by two men who had lain in ambush, and sprung up from behind the sentry. Jones is frightfully nervous lest they may have heard of Baby-jumper's performances, and endeavour to carry him to the King of Cabool. "Begin to think I wath an ath fa waffling my wifle!" he exclaimed, on hearing of the last tragedy, and he is now horrified to learn he has to go on night patrol duty, which our General has established since his return from Nowshera, where he has been to inspect the 71st Highlanders; nothing could have gone off more successfully, and the praise awarded men and officers was well merited. Captain Lumsden who has long been an ornament to the Quarter Master General's Department, has met with well-deserved promotion, and left yesterday for Calcutta to take up his appointment at nearly the head of the Department; Captain Allgood, of the late 49th Regiment, recently arrived in Simla from England, will succeed him. One of our new clergymen has arrived, the Rev. Mr. Bellamy The sensation on Sunday last equalled that which prevailed at Mudford on the arrival of the new doctor, the poor harmonium is said to have wheezed out sounds of gladness.

We were all much obliged to you, Mr. Editor, for advocating Cherat for us, instead of Nowshera, it is all very well for the upper crust of society which affords to go to Murree, to think this miserable little place on the Cabool river is good enough for *us*; but let them send their own children there, and see if it will restore the faded roses to their cheeks. No, no, Sir! they would be as glad to see the rugged face of that chain of hills as we are.

A subscription list is circulating now to collect a sum sufficient to award prizes to the best marksmen in the division with the rifle, men from Rawulpindee, Nowshera and Attock are to be brought up by Bullock Train to compete. It behoves us to encourage our men by holding annual meetings, such as these, so that it may not be allowed to any one to say of us as was said of the French in the wars of the First Napoleon "that on the average a man's own weight in lead, and ten times his weight in iron were consumed for each individual placed *hors de combat*!" I would advocate in the forthcoming meeting that one prize be given to the soldier best acquainted with the theory of musketry. Candidates should be examined touching the improvements the rifle has undergone within the last hundred years; the methods of calculating heights and distances; sound, motion, forces, &c. They should be made to circulate the velocity of shot and shell, manner or ascertaining absolute deviation, &c., in addition to showing a knowledge of the history, and manufacture of gunpowder, and the missiles used in rifle shooting; and above all an accurate knowledge of the trajectory should be insisted on.

Our General ever careful of our health, visited us at our dinners on Sunday last, and partook of some of our meat pies which he found excellent, they *are* very good, if we only keep appetites to enjoy them, instead of attacks of Peshawur fever, which will make us all like your—GHOST OF THE KHYBER."—*Delhi Gazette, April* 26.

LOCAL.

THE following are the additional passengers proceeding by the Mail steamer *Salsette*, this day at ten A.M., to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. James Williams; Mr. Eastwick.

For Southampton.—Mr. W. Foter; Mr. J. Bush and Mr. Glover, P. and O. Co.'s service.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain D. Rennoldson, which leaves our harbour this day at nine A.M., for China, &c. carries on board seventeen hundred and thirty-two chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. John Mindock.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee and servant; Mr. B. R. Mody and servant; Mr. Bhicajee Ardaseer Chenoy and servant; Assistant Surgeon Wheatly and Revd. S. C. de Carceicao, Bishop of Macao.

PRINCE OF WALES FETE.—We publish to-day a Programme of the arrangements made for the Fête on Friday next in honor of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Four thousand tickets have been issued, by the members of the working committee. Arrangements have been made to provide for all christian children belonging to the several educational institutions, and appropriate refreshments for native children. A display of fireworks, transparencies and other suitable exhibitions will be arranged, and on the flats at Byculla, bonfires will also be exhibited. A special train has been engaged to bring the children of Schools at Mahim, picking up those at Byculla, and depositing them at Boree Bunder. The Fête will commence soon after five o'clock on the esplanade from the Church Gate to the Apollo Gate.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, SESSION 1862-63.—The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at five o'clock P.M.

Business.—The Annual Report will be laid before the Meeting.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—On Friday, May 1st, messages will be received at stations in the Bombay Presidency only, under the Rules applicable to Sundays; but there will be no change with regard to messages from other parts of India reaching Bombay stations.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAT INCLINE.—We have been reminded that in all that has been said about this great event, one important particular has been slurred over, although it is that particular without which Englishmen cannot meet, whether it be to open a Bhore Ghat, to express their horror at the conduct of Russia towards Poland or to congratulate Chambers on his victory over Everet. The preparation and conveyance up the Ghat to Lanowlee of all the provisions necessary for the very large company that was entertained, was not an inconsiderable undertaking. It was performed by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, and considering the distance of the feast from the place of preparation, it was certainly most creditably carried out. Old Pallonjee, who is the father of hotel-keepers in Bombay, is always the man hit upon whenever any great spread is to be given in Bombay (for Nous n'avons pas to say, for he is two-thirds of the way in his last entertainment.) At Cricket Club dinners, Rifle Association dinners, and all dinners public and large, Pallonjee is the *sine qua non* the *piece de resistance*. The wines too, on the whole, were decidedly satisfactory.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—28TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Munalall. Shimbhooram, a Marwadee merchant, was yesterday brought up on a charge of stealing gold ornaments of the aggregate value of seven hundred and fourteen rupees, the property of another Marwadee named Mainaram Birdeechund.

Mr. Jehangeer defended the prisoner.

Meenaram Birdeechund deposed,—I am a goldsmith, I know the defendant. On Assow Sood fourth, Monday, I saw all the articles in the list A safe in a box in my house, in Bhoywada. This was a year and a half ago. I locked the box, and kept the key with me, and then I locked the door, and went to sleep outside the room. I awoke at day break in the morning and my room door, and on entering I found the back door of my room had been broken, and my box and its contents had been missing. I made a report to the police, and soon afterwards I found my box broken open, lying under the staircase of a neighbouring house. No trace of the robbery was discovered until Thursday thirteen days ago, when in consequence of information received from a tailor I accompanied him to the defendant's house. The tailor desired the defendant to show him an armlet, on which the defendant at once produced this gold armlet which I immediately recognised as having been made by me and it is one of my articles mentioned in the list, I said nothing to the defendant at that time, but returned it to him. I then went to Mr. Forjett.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jehangeer.—The tailor wanted money from me to redeem his things from the defendant.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Jehangeer said that there was no evidence to shew that the defendant committed the theft. He said that the defendant was a respectable merchant and a man of his position was most unlikely to commit such a crime. Mr. Jehangeer concluded by saying that the charge against his client was fabricated by the prosecutor.

His Worship asked the prosecutor whether he had any evidence to support the charge against the defendant.

The prosecutor said that he had no witnesses to call who could support the charge against the defendant.

The magistrate expressed his opinion that there was not a shadow of evidence to substantiate the charge against the defendant. From information His Worship was fully convinced that the charge was trumped up against the defendant. Under these circumstances the Magistrate dismissed the charge against the defendant.

FORGERY.—The following information was laid yesterday by one Hiralall Hujaridass against a Marwadee named Gooroodyal Radhakisson.

Heeralall Hujaridass stated,—I am a dealer in linseed and other articles. Ten days ago about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, prisoner gave me this note marked A, and said, "take this note and give me seven hundred rupees." I gave him one five hundred rupees note and two hundred rupees in cash. I gave him a new currency note for five hundred rupees and prisoner gave me this note A. I believe this note A to be false and not a genuine note for one thousand rupees. One Roodram was present at the time when prisoner gave me this note. This took place in the road in Marwarry Bazar.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Sometime ago one Shaik Abdool Cadur came to his death in consequence of the boat *Tavarano* in which he was sailing having been accidentally ran down by the boat *Sacres Salamitti*. An Inquest was held on the body of the said Shaik Abdool Cadur by the Coroner Dr. Reid, which was reported in our paper of the twentieth instant.

On the twenty-first instant Pooshia Oondeer and six others, the crew of the boat *Sacres Salamitti*, were brought up on a charge of culpable homicide. The case was thoroughly investigated by the Magistrate, who was of opinion that there was no evidence that the deceased Shaik Abdool Cadur died in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of the prisoners, and therefore discharged them.

LAW.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday 27th April 1863.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQUIRE.)

Pita Koba and two others vs. *Mahomed bin Cassum.*

Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Judge for the defendant.

The plaintiff's firm sought to recover the sum of Rs. 484 due on a promissory note passed in the month of March 1861 for Rs. 300 with interest at three per cent.

The plea put in on behalf of the defence was non-execution of the note.

Dyanath Succaram, stamp vendor at Null Bazar deposed, that the stamp paper was issued to Agra Jewer on behalf of Mahomed bin Kassum on the day it bore date.

Agra Jewer sworn.—I was formerly a partner in the plaintiff's firm; my connection has now ceased. I remember about two years ago having gone to the shop of Dyanath Succaram at the request of the defendant to purchase the stamp paper now before the court. I was not present at the time of the execution of the note, I had to go to another customer. The paper was brought about the hour of 11 or 12 in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—The stamp vendor's shop is at the same distance from our shop as the court is from the office adjoining. When I said I had to attend to another customer, I meant I wanted to go and get money from the house of one of my Mahomedan customers.

Pita Koba sworn.—I am the plaintiff in this action. The note was written by me. It is attested by Narayen Nursing. Rs. 200 were due on a former account and a fresh sum of Rs. 100 was advanced at the time of execution of the note. Agra Jewer was not present at the time the note was written and executed. Narayen Nursing, the attesting witness came to the shop while I was writing the note. It was about the hour of 11 or 12 in the morning.

Cross-examined.—Rs. 200 were due on a former note.

To the Court.—The former note was cancelled.

Narayen Nursing sworn.—I remember having attested this note. I went in to the shop while the note was being written by Pita Koba. It was about 12 o'clock.

Cross-examined.—Pita Koba had almost commenced writing the note. He had finished about two lines.

His Honor.—What difference would that make?

By the Court.—Have you any other witness to call Mr. Hormusjee.

Mr. Hormusjee said he did not intend calling any more witnesses.

The defendant had no witnesses to call. He denied on oath that he had any dealings or transactions with the plaintiff. He had dealings with other Marwarees.

Mr. Judge, on being asked whether he had to make any reply, said that he left the case into his honor's hands.

His Honor in giving judgment said that there were two circumstances which went against defendant independent of the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff. On being told by the Court to put down his signature on a piece of paper he acknowledged that the signature on the promissory note resembled his hand-writing. If the plaintiff had intended to sue on a false claim, he would have got the stamp paper issued in the name of the defendant. But that was not the case. Then, there was the positive evidence of three witnesses, consistent and unshaken. His Honor was of opinion that defendant had previous dealings with plaintiffs' firm. In the absence of any rebutting evidence his Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Verdict for plaintiffs, costs certified.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

No. 358 OF 1863.

STATEMENT dated 11th March last, showing all Cases against Regulation III. of 1829, tried by Magisterial Officers in the Khandesh Zillah, for the quarter ending 31st December 1862, submitted by L. R. Ashburner, Esq., Magistrate:—

1. Jewraj Rajpall, charged with keeping for sale fraudulently deteriorated cotton, on 15th November 1862, before G. F. Sheppard, Esq., full power Magistrate, convicted and sentenced to suffer one hour's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rupees 250. Cotton indigenous.

2. Khedidass Veljee, charged with keeping for sale fraudulently deteriorated cotton, on 14th November 1862, before G. F. Sheppard, Esq., full power Magistrate, convicted and sentenced to suffer one hour's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rupees 100. Cotton indigenous.

3. Hurchund Kissundass, charged with selling cotton mixed with leaves and dirt, on 28th October 1862, before W. Propert, Esq., 1st class Sub-Magistrate, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 50, in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Cotton indigenous.

4. Hurgovindjee Bhatey, charged with conveying by railway for sale at Bombay deteriorated cotton, on 9th December 1862, before 2nd class Sub-Magistrate of Bhurgaum, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 25, in default to suffer 5 days' simple imprisonment. Cotton indigenous.

5. Moosa Ajee, Mussulman, charged with exposing for sale adulterated cotton, on 8th October 1862, before 2nd class Sub-Magistrate of Challisgaum, convicted and sentenced to suffer two hours' simple imprisonment, and pay a fine of Rupees 30, in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for seven days. Cotton indigenous.

POONA.

THE Serjeants of the King's Own Regiment entertained the Serjeants of the Royal Sappers and Miners and 33rd Regiment at a quadrille party, given in their Mess-room, in the Ghorpoorie Lines, on the evening of the 23rd inst. The room was nearly decorated, and splendidly lit up. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was kept up without ceasing till 2 A.M. The ladies enjoyed themselves famously; they seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the evening's mirth, and galloping and waltzing did but little in the way of fatiguing them. Major Martin, with some of the officers of the Regiment, was present during part of the evening. He expressed himself much pleased with the harmony which existed, and at the very creditable manner in which every thing was conducted. The Band contributed materially towards the evening's amusement, by giving between the several dances many favorite airs. Much credit is due to Serjeant McEnerney, for the admirable manner in which he catered for the comfort of all present, which was indeed done on a very liberal scale, and with such good taste as to entitle him to the best wishes of all who participated in the pleasures of the evening.—*Deccan Herald, April* 27.

BENGAL.

THERE have been of late heavy hail storms in Nepaul, and considerable injury has been done to the crops.—*Englishman, April* 20.

THE reduction of the Erinpoorah Local Cavalry has already commenced, but most of the sowars have taken service with the Rana of Odeypore, who has for some time kept up a sort of army for service in the Salumber district.—*Id.*

MAJOR GENERAL WHEELER, C.B., commanding the Meerut division, is at Muttra, holding an investigation into the command and discipline of H. M's 21st Hussars, which are believed to be in an unsatisfactory condition; four officers of the regiment being, as we hear, under arrest, and warm discord prevailing. If we are not misinformed, the attention of Lord Mark Ker, Brigadier Commanding at Delhi, was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the 21st Hussars, when the regiment passed through Delhi on its way to Muttra.—*Id*

COLONEL PATON, appointed Quarter-master General of the Army by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, pending approval and confirmation in England, has been summoned by electric telegraph to leave the Presidency for army head-quarters, and leaves immediately to take over charge from Major General Becher, C. B. Major H. Garden, Assistant Quarter-Master General at the Presidency, goes out of the department under the operation of the five-year order; and Captain P. Lumsden, at present Assistant Quarter-master General, Peshawur division, is appointed to succeed Colonel Paton as Deputy Quarter-master General of the Army. We believe that Captain Norman succeeds Captain Lumsden as Assistant Quarter-master General.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

MORTALITY.—The mortality in Madras for the week ending the 11th instant, numbered 255. This was 36 in excess of that for the corresponding week of last year. —*Daily News, April* 23.

CENSUS.—The estimate of the population of the Town and Suburbs of Madras, according to the latest Assessment and Police Registry, was 427,771. We glean this from the last Weekly Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners.—*Id.*

PERUVIAN COTTON EXPERIMENT.—The Collector of Coimbatore reported on the 6th January last that the Peruvian Cotton seed referred to in the Order of Government dated 18th September last, No. 2,026, was immediately on its receipt distributed to two respectable Ryots in Coimbatore Talook, who were able and willing to undertake its cultivation. The seed was sown by them in garden lands in the middle of November last, and the plants then appeared healthy and promising. We regret now to learn that the plants have since been destroyed by worms.—*Id.*

SIND.

MR. G. H. J. SMITH.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. G. H. J. Smith, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Sind, which took place at ten minutes past eleven o'clock on the night of Tuesday the 14th instant. Mr. Smith had been suffering from dropsy, and was insensible for the last three days preceding his demise. His remains were conveyed for interment to the Protestant Cemetery at 5 P. M. the following day, the whole of the Telegraph employés in the Station and many friends attending the funeral. The concourse would have been larger, had it not been for the very short notice which had to be unavoidably given.

Mr. Smith, we have to add, died at the early age of 35 years.—*Sindian, April* 18.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.—The territories of His Highness the Khan of Khelat have long been in a state of semi-rebellion—a rebellion which has only been prevented from breaking out by the great *personal influence* which Major Henry Green, C.B., the Political Agent of the Khan of Khelat, has been able to bring to bear on the principal Chiefs of the country. It unfortunately has chanced that the Khan has obstinately refused to listen to any advice which has been given to him, or to be induced to believe that the only method of governing his Chiefs and people was by a liberal and conciliatory line of conduct towards them. He has foolishly persisted in believing himself to be under British protection, and that, therefore, no evil could befal him from any quarter, as a consequence of any act of which, in his caprice or tyranny, he might choose to be guilty.

In March last, during the absence of the Political Agent on other duty, the Khan assembled his principal Chiefs for the ostensible purpose of making another effort at conciliation, but, as he had frequently done this before, and no satisfactory arrangement had been come to, they appear to have placed very little faith in his protestations of good-will towards them; nevertheless, they assembled at his bidding, at Sundava, in the Province of Cutchee; and, whether the event that followed, was preconcerted or not, is, as yet, a mystery.

On the evening of the 14th of March he was taking his usual evening ride; and, when nearly opposite the Camp of his Chiefs—he received three sword cuts, delivered by his cousin, Shere Dil Khan, who formed a portion of his escort, and who, after the perpetration of the above named act, fled for protection into the Camp of the assembled Chiefs: the latter immediately mounted, and, accompanied by Shere Dil Khan, marched to the village of Gajen, the property of Sirdar Taj Mahomed, Zehree, the most powerful Chief in Beloochistan, as well as the most bitter enemy of the Khan. No attempt appears to have been made on the part of the Khan's followers to secure the assassin, or to pursue the Chiefs, who, having passed the night at Gajen proceeded next morning unmolested to Dadur, and from thence addressed a respectful letter to the British authorities, stating that they had been driven to seek redress for their wrongs, by having recourse to violence, but hoped to be permitted to remain on good terms with the British Government.

They then marched via the Bolan Pass to Mustung, and are now before Khelat.

The only mischief committed at Dadur was the appropriation of the Khan's grain, and the levy of a tax of one rupee upon each Bunniah. No Cafilas have been plundered, nor have any excesses been committed by the Chiefs or their followers.

His Highness the Khan has recovered from his wounds, and having collected as many men as he was able has marched towards his capital; unfortunately he has rendered himself so unpopular, that very few Chiefs of any note have joined him. It is, however, to be hoped that even now matters may be amicably arranged, and that His Highness seeing and understanding that the British Government will not make enemies of a whole nation, in order to support an individual, one who has been up to this time deaf to all good advice, will make such concessions to his Chiefs as will ensure their future loyalty. No advantage would accrue from a change of Rulers. Shere Dil Khan being demi-idiotic and an opium eater—under the excitement of which drug it is believed that he made the attempt on the Khan's life.

The above circumstances naturally caused at the time a certain amount of excitement on the border; and a great number of the inhabitants of Cutchee have sought protection within its boundaries.

The mountain tribes are particularly quiet and do not evince the slightest wish to disturb the British frontier; and the constant patrolling of the Sind Horse precludes all hope of success in the event of any attempt being made to disturb its present state of perfect tranquility.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*), *April* 24.

THE MEKRAN COAST TELEGRAPH.

(*From the Sindian, April* 24.)

MR. MANSFIELD, Commissioner in Sind, attended by Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Max Melville, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Colonel Tremenhere, Chief Engineer, Lieut. Ross, and other officers, left port in H. M.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay* at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, on his way down to Gwader and the Persian Gulf, in connection with the affairs of the Mekran Coast Telegraph. We learn further that H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* starts Sunday next, the 26th instant, with 100 policemen under Subedar Sukkaram, and the materials of several iron-sheds which are to be put up along the Telegraph Line, as stations for the Police whose duty it will be to protect the workmen, and the wire as well. Major W. L. Merewether, who returned the other day to Sind, in consequence of Lieut. Col. Marriott having resumed his post of Secretary to Government in the Military Department, accompanies the force and will land them at Gwader where Lieut. Ross is to be stationed in a political capacity. When this and other duties incidental to the expedition are performed, Major Merewether will return to take up his old appointment of Political Superintendent of the Frontier, Maior Green probably reverting to his former post of Political Agent at the Court of the Khan of Khelat—should that Court be then in existence!

We announced the intended departure of the Commissioner on his present mission, some weeks ago. We believe, however, it was delayed pending sanction for quartering a detachment of police along the line of the Telegraph, and until the presence of the Commissioner down the coast and in the neighbourhood of Bushire, if not further up, could receive the more than *moral* support which may now be afforded by H. M. Steamship *Severn*, Commodore Montressor; of 50 guns, which came in the other day and has now gone in the wake of the expedition.

It will be recollected that, not long since, we made certain statements, on the authority of sources we considered worthy of credit, respecting the state of affairs down the Persian Gulf. Those reports were rather alarming. The information upon which proceeded has not only been much doubted, but it has even been declared in private circles to be devoid of truth. Everything, it was said, was going on in a most satisfactory manner down the coast; the artificers had not only passed unmolested, but were enjoying an enviable sort of companionship with the prepossessing inhabitants of the country, and were as safe as if cosily pumped under the guns of the Artillery in Kurrachee. But we felt convinced this was not the case; the workmen themselves felt anything but secure; application had been made for military or other protection; and stringent orders had been issued that they should spread nothing but favourable reports regarding matters along the line. How far justified we were in laying before the public the intelligence which reached us, we leave to be proved by the approaching departure of a police force,—a sort of compromise by way of making a show of respect for the territorial rights of our excellent allies—to do exactly what we said the artificers stood in need of. To depose of this part of our subject, we have simply to add that it is possible the party may not have been shot at, and that they were compelled to run from the fever and the water, but that they have been and are still in daily apprehension of being attacked and compelled to defend themselves, is proved sufficiently by the circumstance that they have, or may have, use for ball ammunition, otherwise they certainly would not be telegraphing up for some.

We appreciate the motives which induced the Telegraph authorities to represent everything in that quarter in the best light possible. They wished to keep the line up, and it is likely when people cannot perform the duty of keeping it up without being in hourly danger of assassination, few will be found to risk their persons with such an agreeable prospect in view. But this was not the proper way for the authorities to go to work. It was very culpable of them to expect British subjects to perils like these so long and afford them no protection in the midst of tribes of fanatical savages. And it was worse than wrong in them to blind the public, and the friends of their *employés*, to the extent of the danger attending the performance of the task the latter were performing. However, the Police is to be sent, after all to watch over that remarkably peaceful region, and we must be thankful that so much has at last been done.

But will this suffice? Is it likely that the bare presence of these preservers of the public peace will be enough to preserve it. We are strongly of opinion that it cannot. Their presence is not demanded against isolated bands of marauders, or individual representatives of the "light fingered gentry." They are to be sent there to protect Europeans and the telegraph line against a rising which, though it may not be general as yet, reaches certainly in broken links from the Ocean to Dadur. It is a movement, ill-organised it is true, but it is nevertheless one directed against our attempts to keep up telegraphic communication through the Mekran territories; and how far this movement will spread, or whether it will simply prove evanescent, none, of us can venture to predict. There is no doubt that the religious fanaticism of the inhabitants has been worked upon, and it will be found in the end that emissaries from the Shah of Persia, whose palm is itching for the subsidy he would receive if the line ran through his dominions, are at the bottom of all this mischief. With such a wire-puller in the back-ground, we can neither hope for the early pacification of the country, nor foresee any security whatever for the lives of the Europeans who may remain in it, unless something more formidable than a handful of Police sepoys is sent to awe the savages into some degree of respect for our fellow-countrymen among them. We, therefore, unhesitatingly assert that a respectable force should be kept on the ground. This will not be a violation of the rights of the Khan of Khelat or his feudatories. We did not undertake the Telegraph works without obtaining his and their sanction. This was tantamount to a treaty, and if at the eleventh hour, when operations are nearly completed, and we have on the faith of the agreement existing between them and us, gone to great expense in accomplishing our object, they cannot expect we shall submit tamely to see them kick over what we have achieved at so much cost and trouble. The Khan of Khelat, at all events, is our ally and has, we believe, agreed to protect the line. If he cannot fulfil his engagement, it belongs to us to take the matter in hand, and there is neither violation of treaties, nor encroachment upon his territories, if we undertake the task. In fact, the Khan seems almost powerless, and may at any moment find himself besieged in his own capital by the rebellious Chiefs who no doubt have been excited against him by the Persian rule. Such being the case, then, it is our duty to protect our works and our people; but it is a great mistake to do things by halves.

THE LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, April* 15.)

THE following communication from a traveller regarding locusts will be read with interest:—

In your issue of the 21st ultimo appeared a communication from me regarding the immense swarms of locusts that had settled and laid their eggs in the Agoala districts. In it I said that the eggs would be hatched in less that a month, and that the second evil would be worse than the first, that is, the appearance of their progeny. I have now to state that the young grubs have come forth in countless numbers throughout the lands of Buggee village. So numerous are they that they can be compared only to the sands of the sea. The ground in some places is literally black with them. About the 2nd or 3rd instant the eggs began to hatch, and continued to do so up to the 6th or 7th. The canal and distributing channels have brought down some hundreds of millions, and the current is still alive with them. This riddance has caused no perciptible decrease in the hordes, and strange to say they appear to be on the increase, which leads me to imagine that the eggs are still being hatched.

When first the young appeared, they were of the length of flies, but very much thinner, and have now, in the course of a week, grown to twice their original size, so rapid is their growth. They are very active hopping about, but are destitute of wings, which will not appear before the insect is full grown. It is supposed that in about forty days they come to maturity. The tender shoots of vegetation have already begun to suffer by their ravages, and daily as they increase in strength and size, so will their demand for sustenance, and it is to be feared that by the time the locusts are full grown, not a particle of vegetable matter will be left. The locust is the most voracious of animals, and the epithet of glutton might well be applied to it. In order to avoid such a deplorable calamity it is now the duty of Government to make strenuous exertions to destroy the young locusts. No d

abomination." He had not even the show of decency to designate as nephews the sons whom he promptly installed in all the rich offices at his disposal. There was nothing shameless and corrupt that he was not vile enough to do in public. All but the very worst men of his age must loathe such conduct, and Savonarola burning with anger, began to find listeners to his complaints. In 1485 he went to preach in some places near Florence and there his bold denunciations of the vices of the time excited notice. But on his return to Florence he abstained from preaching, checked by remembrance of the indifference formerly shown to him. He resumed his lectures to the novices in the Convent of Saint Mark, allowing a few strangers to be present at them. By these strangers the report was spread of his great power as a teacher, and of the marvellous truths that he taught, and there was a steady increase of applications for permission to attend his lectures. At length, in August, 1490, he consented to preach once more to the public. This time all Florence ran to hear him, and so much was his own strength of speech increased by the fervour of his hearers, that when the sermon was over men thought they had been listening to one with a nature superior to their own.

From that time Savonarola was the leading man in Florence. At first favoured by Lorenzo de' Medici, he soon offended him by the boldness of his attacks upon vice, whether in high places or in low. The leading men in the city, however, were on his side, and he had not long to wait before attaining a complete victory over Lorenzo. In April, 1492, the great man lay on his death-bed, and as his last hour approached, the terrors of death became more and more appalling. He desired absolution, but knew not where to find an honest priest, one who could really search and cleanse his conscience. "No one ever ventured to utter a resolute *No* to me," was now his bitter reflection. At last he remembered Savonarola, and at once asked that he might be sent for. "I know of no honest friar but him." Savonarola came, and the dying Lorenzo confessed to him the three sins of which he wished to be absolved: —the racking of Volterra; the taking of money from a charitable bank, which had caused many deaths; and the shedding of blood after the conspiracy of the Pazzi. "Three things are required of you," said Savonarola, gravely but tenderly. "First, it is necessary that you have a full and lively faith in the mercy of God." "That I have, answered Lorenzo. "Secondly, it is necessary to restore "what you unjustly took away, or to enjoin your sons to restore it for you." Over that Lorenzo hesitated, but at last he consented. "Lastly," continued Savonarola, drawing himself up and speaking with such earnestness that the prince shrank with terror in his bed, "lastly, you must "restore liberty to Florence." Lorenzo scornfully turned his back upon the friar;—and the same day he died unassoiled.

A fortnight afterwards Pope Innocent also died, to be succeeded by a man yet worse, if possible, Alexander the Sixth, the father of Lucrezia Borgia. The announcement of his election spread dismay throughout Italy. Savonarola had a dream, which so impressed itself on his mind that he accepted it as a divine revelation. He seemed to see a sword in the heavens, drawn by a mysterious hand, and then pointed at the earth, while the air suddenly became darkened, fire descended, fearful thunders were heard, and the whole world was given over to wars, famines, and pestilences. The vision was the key to all his subsequent preaching. In sermons of marvellous force he foretold to the Florentines, and through them to all Italy, the disasters presently to come. Enough did come, while he was preaching, to add immensely to his influence over the multitudes and to the hatred which the Pope of Rome, the Prince of Florence, and all other vicious rulers, the immediate causes of the mischief, felt for him. The rest of his life, extending over five years, was notably full of stirring incidents and complicated scenes. The confusion was not a little increased by the coming of the French into Italy in 1494. Before and after that event, while Piero de Medici, Lorenzo's son was exercising a weak rule, and during the time of his exile, Savonarola was the real master of Florence. Men whom the danger of robbery and assassination kept from going anywhere else thronged the church in which he delivered his eloquent orations. Men whom the glittering lie of Medicean rule could no longer deceive, and who knew not where else to turn for help, placed implicit faith in his counsel, and acted upon it to their utmost. They also listened to his personal warnings. At his entreaty open vice was put down, virtue and honesty were practised with new spirit. Had he been allowed to carry on his work, Florence might have been really reformed. But the very good which he did made him hateful to the Chief Man who was then in the Chair of St. Peter, and to the bad men who were his advisers. In 1495 he was forbidden to preach; and when that interdict was found to increase his influence, the Pope attempted to bonnet him with a cardinal's hat. In 1496 he was again interdicted from the pulpit; but the growing enlightenment of his own mind, and the increasing viciousness of the Papacy, taught him to brave the authority of the so-called Head of the Church, and to preach in spite of the prohibition. In the spring of 1497 he was excommunicated; but he declared the excommunication invalid. Brief followed brief, and threat followed threat; but still he preached on, until the civil governors of Florence abetted the Pope, and he was silenced by an order which he was too patriotic to resist. "Nothing remains for me but to weep," he said in his last sermon, delivered in March, 1498. He was thrown into prison, brought to a mock trial, and burned to death on the 23rd of May following, his age being only forty-five. "In what state of mind do you endure this martyrdom?" was asked him by a priest. He answered, and they are the last words that he is recorded to have uttered, "The Lord has suffered as much for me."

The spirit in which Savonarola worked throughout his public life, cannot in a few words, better illustrate than by quoting from one of his sermons to the Florentines in the time of their greatest danger; "Be earnest in prayer but do not neglect human means: you must help yourselves in all manner of ways, and then the Lord will be with you. Take courage, my brethren, and, above all things, be united. . . . Let nothing frighten you, for we are yet only at the beginning of the game. You will find that you live in terrible times, and will see enemies in arms against every side of you. You will hear it said, There they are from Rome; from this place and that; and now they are in our own city. Unhappy Florence! Unhappy Italy! But let union be among you, the union of the Lord, and victory will certainly at last be on the side of the good." The game has been much longer in playing than Savonarola could have expected. Only now, three and a-half centuries after his death, has been begun the victory which, had Italy been wise enough to listen to his counsel, might have been attained in twice as many years.

RECENT 'SENSATION' NOVELS.

(From the Examiner, March 14.)

Verner's Pride. By Mrs Henry Wood, Author of 'East Lynne,' &c. In three Volumes. Bradbury and Evans.

Aurora Floyd. By M. E. Braddon, Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' In three Volumes. Tinsley Brothers.

The slight but kindly recognition of weak cleverness that is all the criticism fairly due from us to novels by the authoress of 'East Lynne,' and the silence in which it would be kindness to pass over the crude, coarse, and prosaic tales of bigamy and murder by the authoress of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' no longer fit the time when these writers have been forced—chiefly or altogether, we fear, by the misapplied laudations of a critic in the *Times*—into a popularity discreditable to the public taste. The popularity no doubt is artificial, largely made up of the applause of those who would be influenced in their judgment by announcements of tremendous success in an advertisement or street placard. Of Miss Braddon, the authoress of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' newspapers have been telling us lately that she was a provincial actress, and a writer in *Reynolds's Miscellany*.

or that journal her style and matter were, we can suppose, perfectly well suited. Her novels are of the school of G. W. M. Reynolds, literature of the kitchen as to be, and to give currency to them among readers without placing the name of Reynolds with that of Sir Walter Scott, Miss Austin, Dickens, in a gross injustice. How long, too, will refuse to place the name of its Smith beside that Shakespeare? There is a Mr Smith, whose works appear in penny weeklies not yet fashionable, have an "immense success" among the class of whose coarse fare is now sought by the dainty. we believe, more readers than Mr Dickens. Why shall he not be fetched up out of the kitchen? A pleasant writer in one of the magazines this month pictures an exquisite gentleman to whom everything upon his daintily-appointed breakfast table is uneatable. "Did you ever," asks his doctor, who is breakfasting with him, "try a red herring?" Here is a glorious idea, here is an absolutely new sensation to be got; the faithful serving man is despatched immediately to Fortnum and Masson's for a red herring. He goes to a chandler's shop in a back alley to buy the herring, and his master eats the whole of it with utmost relish. There are some fastidious novel readers to whom one of Miss Braddon's stories may have, in this way, the relish of a penny herring out of the back alley.

What is there to raise the novels of these ladies above mediocrity? Are they good in language, thought, or story? Good writing will often cover weakness of invention. Original thought will give a true charm even to a tale careless in diction and poor in plot. Or a well-contrived plot will make the fortune of a tale in which the writing is poor and all the thoughts are superficial. In all Mrs. Wood's novels the language is weak, sinning as nine average novels in ten do, but much more than is customary, against grammar, and, as the lady would say, "to a degree." We are very sure, also, that neither Mrs. Wood nor Miss Braddon, whose novels are coarser and worse than Mrs. Wood's, has achieved in any book one shrewd and original thought. At every turn of events that suggests reflection each lady punctually and exclusively provides her reader with the common place appointed for the occasion. The merit may lie, perhaps, in the farfetched invention of their tales, in which they labour to be sensational. Here, however, to Mrs. Wood's especial credit be it said, one lady bases her fiction on a womanly notion of right, and shows a sense of delicacy that restrains her from the coarser imaginings of the sensation novelist. For this reason she is falling behind in the race. She cannot give her mind sufficiently to the painting of a true halo of bigamy and murder about the head of any heroine or hero. In this story of *Verner's Pride* Mrs. Wood doubtless begins well enough, as notions of a good beginning go, by mysteriously drowning a seduced girl in a pond, and raising a question of "who put her in? Four or five persons go through some part of the story with the now relishable game flavour of a taint of suspicion of murder on the reader's mind; and then, in the second volume, a first husband buried in Australia is so distinctly supposed to have reappeared that the full relish of bigamy is given to a portion of the story. But the murder proves after all to have been no murder, a mere case of seduction and suicide, and the bigamy is wiped out after it had been carefully painted in. The reappeared husband proves to have been personated. If Mrs. Wood desires to run a race of popularity with Miss Braddon, there must be no baulking of the reader's appetite for bigamy and murder; there must be constant addition instead of diminution of the dose of cayenne in the literary curry. It is more than time that we had three husbands to embarrass any really interesting heroine. Lady Audley was glad to think she had got rid of her first by putting him down the well, and then only tried to rid herself of an inconvenient inquirer by burning him in his bed. But think of the shifts and perplexities of a wife with eight husbands, being not only mysteriously married like Aurora Floyd to her noble husband's horse-trainer, but also to the headle of whose cane she is in dread, and also to the Emperor of China, who writes compromising letters by each mail, the more compromising as she is also secretly married to the postman, who is of a suspicious temper, and may open any letter addressed to her; also under peculiar circumstances to the giant of a show that is coming to be set up at a fair in the neighbourhood; also to a maniac whom she keeps in the cellar, for which reason she alone carries the key of the cellar; and also to the rector of the parish, who believes her to be on a friendly visit at the grand house which must always be in centre of the stories of this school. Medea Blenkinsop, or the Octogamist, or Pails of Blood—what a tale might be made of it! Think of the mere difficulty between two husbands, the squire and rector of the parish,—how to keep them from knowing that they both had the same wife? What floods of interesting lies the heroine would have to tell! This is the direction in which Mrs. Wood must travel if she is to retain her popularity, she must not think to make a sensation with mere make-believe bigamy. Let her study *Punch*, read in the profound pages of that philosopher the thrilling romance of 'Mokeanna,' and write something like that. We forget how many slops of fiction a sensation writer of the new school usually drops at a time, say three, then how delicious would be the exercise of ingenuity in threading the maze among three dozen or more husbands of three fair polygamist heroines. Before breakfast Medea Blenkinsop having, by great ingenuity, got her husband, the beadle, up into the belfry, stands below, pulls a rope, and crushes his head with the clapper of the great bell. As the bone crushes between bell and clapper there is a muffled toll that strikes into the heart of every villager. Author going to breakfast upon devilled herring, leaves Mrs Blenkinsop at the bell-rope, and coming back, resumes the midnight conversation in another story between the Black Ratcatcher and his wife, the Marchioness of Bloodybones, in Deadman's lane. She was left on the point of paying him two thousand pounds to go away. "We are observed," says he. And authoress proceeds to bring a humming bird into the hedge, who pricks the lady's pocket for her handkerchief, and after she has gone, with that handkerchief, smothers the ratcatcher, leaving him with the Marchioness's cipher and initials hanging out of his mouth. The author dines on pork pie and plum cake, and returns to the affairs of a third heroine, who has a will to forge before explaining in a soliloquy how the relentless hand of destiny has made her what she is, and she is more to be pitied than blamed for having married and poisoned twenty-seven of her lovers. He for whom she stealthily retires to sweeten a night-draught is the twenty-eight; she will fly to sunny Italy to-morrow with the stable-boy.

We have not yet quite reached this perfection of sensation writing, but are fairly on the way to it. And now let us look to Mrs. Wood, who with all her faults is a writer more worth notice than Miss Braddon, for some illustrations of the sort of English that is suitable to a sensation novel. Verner's Pride is the name of a house, built by old Mr. Verner to replace another on the same estate that was "high, narrow old thing." The old man had two sons, one his companion at home, the others Colonel Sir Lionel, who had a boy at Eton. When the old man grew near to death Sir Lionel "was bade" get leave of absence if possible. But he also being dead, Verner's Pride was bequeathed to his brother's son, to his son, that is, not the eldest son, the youth at Eton, who becomes the hero of the story. The new master of Verner's Pride married "a widow lady of the name of Massingbird," who had two nearly grown-up sons, John and Frederick. These lived at Verner's Pride with young Lionel, the adopted son and natural heir of the property. It was Frederick Massingbird who seduced Rachel Frost; he is a sly villain with a sensation mark upon his face, "a very strange-looking mark indeed, quite as large as a five-franc piece, with what looked like radii shooting from it on all sides. Some of the villagers, talking familiarly among themselves, would call it a hedgehog, some would call it a porkypine, but it resembled a star as much as anything. That is, if you can imagine a black star. The mark was black as jet; and his pale cheek and the fact of his possessing no whiskers, made it all the more conspicuous."

This sort of portrait-painting is emphatic enough certainly, but to make it more so, the author gives Mr. Frederick a habit of gently rubbing his finger round and round the mark on his cheek. There is an emphatic way, too, of putting the effect of a discovery. "It electrified Deersham. It electrified Mrs. Verner. It worse than electrified Matthew Frost and Robin." By another incident "Lionel, Mrs. Verner, Jan, and Sir Isaius Hautley were petrified." There is an emphatic ordering of words too, with which Mrs. Wood produces comical effects. In this manner, it is not written "she sat down on a chair," but it is written "down on a chair sat she." Or, "One laid hold of his head, another of his feet; but make nothing of him could they;" or, "it caused quite a confusion, the entrance of Dr. West." Dislocation of the limbs of sentences, with full stops fired like bullets into them, is another way of bringing sheer up with a mild jerk. Mrs. Verner "was rather addicted to dropping asleep with her last glass of wine, and waking up with the tea-tray. As she did on this evening." "Lucy noticed that he had left the parchment behind him, and ran after him with it. Catching him as he was about to close the hall-door." Here Mrs. Wood is comically solemn with a semicolon:—After a wedding breakfast, "Sir Edmund and Lady Hautley had left then; but those who remained we invited some dinner; and had it." We first see John Massingbird in his brother's presence preparing for a journey to Australia, stowing his litter into the boxes "not all sixes and sevens, like it looked as it lay, but compactly and artistically." "He was the best-looking of the two." Mrs. Wood's misuse of the word "like" is habitual. We read of "a heavy groan born of displeasure, mingled with pain, like the greeting look had been." Here are two blunders in one sentence, "Suddenly he went straight up to Frederick Massingbird's chamber, who was deep in the business of packing, like his unfortunate brother John had been, not two short years before." Jan smelt Lionel's medicine, "then he tasted it, apparently with great gusto, like anybody else might taste port wine. . . . . And finally, Jan poured the lot down his own throat." Lionel, "like many another has done before him, suffered a moment's impassioned impulse to fix the destiny of a life." The two conductors of a painted donkey "were muffled up, as befitted the inclemency of the night, something like their voices appeared to have been."

No detached evidence of the slipslop of Mrs. Wood's style (and 'East Lynne' was in this respect worse, not better, than 'Verner's Pride') will convert to one who has not read the book itself the impression of ill-written English that every page of her writing gives, even when it contains no technical faults. Lionel Verner comes in "for the tail of the dinner;" John "set on to spend his portion as fast as he could;" "To be sometime the mistress of Verner's Pride was a very vista of desire." Mrs. Wood has some such notion of the meaning of a vista as we might expect from a lady who blends direct vulgarity with the indirect vulgarity in use of fine phrases common among the uneducated. From Lionel to Lady Verner a hint is "sufficient to induce her to preserve reticence." What is in a small house too narrow to be called a hall, Mrs. Wood calls not a passage but a "vestibule." Pretty Mrs. Massingbird, showing her face unexpectedly to Lionel, "For one single moment Lionel was lost in the beauty of the vista." In connexion with a country doctor we have a new use of the word auspices. "Jan's window being, as you may remember, nearly on a level with the ground, presented favourable auspices for holding a face-to-face colloquy with night visitors."

When does Mrs. Wood think that a man is not a being? "Jan went on like a steam-engine. Lionel remained, standing at his entrance gate, more like a prostrate being than a living man." A rough soldier, Captain Cannonby, who has tossed about the world, and who speaks of his brother the doctor, making "a sight of money," tells of the death in his presence of Frederick Massingbird in Australia. "He died at early dawn, just as the sun burst out to illumine the heavens." Lionel, on one of the occasions of his being dislodged from Verner's Pride, would study law-books, and, says the fair authoress, "Awfully dry work he found it; not in the least congenial; and many a time did he long to pitch the whole lot," &c. Beyond Mrs. Duff's shop you "come upon an opening on the left hand, which led to quite a swarm of cottages." Mrs. Verner was "put to shifts by the bailiff's death." "You ascertained no certain news of John Massingbird, I bear,' observed Lady Verner." "Sibylla also knew, and she read aright by the drooping of the faces." Of a number of women it is said that "they, to bear them talk, would rather have enjoyed an encounter *solus* with the ghost than not." "Roy spoke unusually impressive for him." Lucy says to Lionel, "Mr. Cust had used to tell us." Jan the surgeon says of Sibylla's temper, "You remember how it had used to be with her at home." Sibylla is thought weak in the chest. "Not more weak than I had used to be," she answers. Lionel says, "I cannot reconcile it to *my* conscience, mother, to remain on here." His mother says, "You will give up this London scheme, will you not, and remain on elsewhere?" "Lionel declined the grog, but he remained on, talking things over." Afterwards "John Massingbird remained on with him, his guest." Eat stands for ate. "We had a beautiful piece of roast beef; and I'm sure you eat as much as you chose." "Dr. West had accepted a cup of coffee. He kept it in his hand sipping it now and then, and slowly eat a biscuit." "Night-fogs are pernicious to a degree," says this physician. John Massingbird spoke to the doctor "with his mouth full of devilled kidneys," and "could not by any manner of means be induced" to take his hints. But the rough John, with diggers habits, usually says, "deemed" for thought, and of his smoking in bed, says, "Tynn lives in perpetual torment lest my bed should ignite some night." Lucy "sat with her head a little bent, scenting her verbena." Lucy, the refined and educated heroine, warns Lionel against a danger, saying, "I know you will not see it for yourself," "and that is the reason why I am presumptive enough to suggest the idea to you." For which consideration, we are told directly afterwards, Lionel "could not help pressing her hand warmer than was needful as he placed her in the carriage."

In despair over her own grammar Mrs. Wood uses pronouns in place of nouns, and adds the nouns lest the pronouns should point in the wrong direction. "Decima went in-doors for some string to tie up a fuchsia plant just as she, Tynn, appeared at the iron gates." "They, the women, gathered together and pressed into Peckaby's shop." "He, Mr. Eyre, had said that Luke ——." "He, Jan, went home, told Miss Deb the news," &c. "Jan had left himself as void of cash as he, Lionel, was." "A fancy arose to Lucy that she, Decima, had turned unusually pale." "He, Dr. Hayes, entered the room." "The doctor could either come back and resume practice in person, or take a partner in place of him, Jan." . . . "He had a shrewd suspicion that, the house divided, his, Dr. West's, would stand but a poor chance against Jan Verner's."

A verb is rarely allowed to a sentence that describes a person, and the omission is too evidently meant to give the effect of fine writing. "A very pleasant-looking girl, fair, with a peach-bloom upon her cheeks, dark brown hair, and eyes soft and brown and luminous." "A formidable-looking chair, large and stately as Lucy turned to look at it." These descriptions are dropped in sometimes with random haste. A Mr. Bitterworth is described on one page as "a little man with a primpled face," on the very next page we read of his hale old face."

An offensive jarring of the reader by the button for a jerk of personal address is part of the bad taste of the writer. We have such sentences as, "The old study that you have seen before."—"You have now seen him do so once again." Of some dress of the heroine's, —"You saw her in it the evening she first came to Lady Verner's." Fat Mrs Verner couldn't be made to walk,—"You may have met with some such case in your own experience." "It was a young gentleman whom you have had the pleasure of meeting before—Master Dan Duff." Lady Verner "would have gone on foot to visit the Countess of Elmsley and Lady Mary; but not Sibylla. You can understand the distinction." "You once saw the chamber of John Massingbird in this same house, in a tolerable litter." Somebody "might be going dead." . . . "As you will also find if you will make an evening call upon Mrs. Duff." "Luke—if you have not forgotten—had said to Mr Eyre," and so forth.

Like all who speak or write bad grammar, Mrs Wood affects to be critical. She describes the servant Rachel who was drowned in the pond as "refined as any lady, and her manners and speech would not have destroyed the illusion." So when she visits her father in his cottage Rachel says, "Do not fear that I came clandestinely—or, as our servants would say, on the sly." When another Jarrum the Mormon speaks of "unexceptionable reports," Mrs. Wood, with her superior purity of speech, tells us that "Brother Jarrum probably intended to say 'unaccredited;'" and when Deborah West says "It's only me," Mrs. Wood thinks it necessary to observe that she "did not at all times confine herself to the rules of severe grammar."

We have cited example enough to make it clear that Mrs. Wood's novels are not to be read for any charm of style. The depth of her reflective power is to be measured by such original sentiment as this: "It is the silent sorrow that eats into the heart; the loud grief does not tell upon it." Or this, which may appear lovely to the cooks and nursemaids whose taste is now leading a fashion in the world of fiction.

There was no mistake about it. Lucy had grown to love Lionel Verner. *How* she loved him, esteemed him, venerated him, none save her own heart, could tell. Her love had been as one long dream of Eden. The very aspect of the world had changed: the blue sky, the soft breathing wind, the scent of the budding flowers, had spoken a language to her never before learned. "Rejoice in us, for we are lovely!" It was the strange bliss in her own heart that threw its rose hues over the face of nature, the sweet, mysterious rapture arising from love's first dream: which can never be described by mortal pen; and never while it lasts, can be spoken of by living tongue. *While it lasts.* Ah! there it does last. It is the one sole ecstatic phase of life, the solitary romance stealing in once, and but once, amidst the world's hard realities; the "fire filched for us from heaven." Has it to arise yet for you—you, who read this? Do not trust it when it comes, for it will be fleeting as a summer cloud. Enjoy it, revel in it while you hold it; it will lift you out of earth's clay and earth's evil, with its angel wings; but trust not to its remaining: even while you are saying, "I will make it mine for ever," it is gone. It had gone for Lucy Tempest. And, oh! better for her, perhaps, that it should go: better, perhaps, for all: for if that sweet glimpse of paradise could take up its abode permanently in the heart, we should never look, or wish, or pray for that better Paradise which has to come hereafter.

A CELEBRATED physician, inquiring of a person who was remarkable for the health he enjoyed at an advanced period of his life, what regimen he followed, was answered, "I make but one meal a day." "Keep your secret," said the physician; "if you publish it to the world, you will utterly ruin the practice of medicine."

"Papa, can't I go to the Zoological to see the camomile fight the ry-no-sir-ee-hos?" "Sartain, my son, but don't get your trousers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has for nat'ral history! No longer ago than yesterday he had eight tom cats hanging by their tails to the cloths' line!"

THE *Chariveri* publishes a wood-cut representing a number of Greeks lying in ambush behind a wall, armed with sticks and other chance weapons, and evidently looking out for some one about to pass. In the distance is seen an infirm elderly man quietly proceeding along. The leader of the group exclaims—"The fool that passes no much the worse for him! For we certainly will nominate him King?"

THERE is a mythology of the sentiments connected with many objects of external nature. The oak is an emblem of strength, the aspen of timidity, and the cypress and the willow of grief. It was the opinion of a worthy old philosopher, that the tree marked for destruction feels the first blow of the axe.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

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RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and, be pleasant, the no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2*s. 9d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

LATE ESPERANCE & Co.,
No. 38, MEDOW STREET,
(Lately vacated by Mr. Peat, the Saddler.)
IN returning their grateful thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, beg to intimate to their patrons and the public in general, that their stock has just been replenished with a rare assortment of Tweeds and Angolas, both of heavy and light textures, and of the most *unique* patterns—Diagonal, Hairline and Mottled, Black, Blue, Drab and Oxford mixed Doeskin, Brown mixed Venetian, Wooded Black, single Milled Cassimere, Silk mixed and Fancy Coatings, White and Black Moire Antique, Plain and Mixed Flannels, &c. &c., Black Italian Cloth suitable for the Clergy and the Bar, Plain and Diagonal Bedford Cord, Prince of Wales' Cord, Cotton Cord.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
For the Bombay Staff Corps and other Officers.
Full Dress and Undress Sword Belts, Staff Officers' and Medical Staff Cocked Hats, Gold embroidered Staff Cap Peaks and Buttons, Silver Crown and Stars for Collars, Sword Knots Helmets, &c. &c

HATS AND CAPS.
Of various descriptions, viz. Sicilians, Balmoral, Oxonians, Patent Air Chamber Shooting Hats, Drab Undress Felt Hats. Boots and Shoes, Cassimere Coats, Collars, Ties, Braces, Fancy, Merino Pants and Vests, Shirts, Railway Rugs, Overland Trunks, &c. &c., and a few dozen of Lamb's Wool Knickerbocker Hose.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, &c. 20, Medow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles, Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Orinoline Bonnets; the Jenny Lind Human Hair Comb; French Cashmeres; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.
Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

Business Announcements.

TO BE RAFFLED.
A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.
This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.
The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.
The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto receive d, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.
Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.]
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
Housea, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.....per yard 1 0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.
SHIPS' MASTS (finished) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

Insurances, &c.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London, Union Bank of Liverpool.
INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On very deseription of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND,
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STEENHOUSE & Co.

BONUS.
ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established, 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuitie and Endowments.
At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.
Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.
The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—
The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to £747,939 0 10

Life Department.
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to....£1,278,726 9 10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,335, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of 34,290 19 2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year 264,878 14 1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses..... 180,613 15 9

Guarantee Department.
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of 2,794 17 0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department 7,087 14 8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof... 4,638 6 8
The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.
The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.
Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—
Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus).
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies.
No charge for entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly.
Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company' Rupee.
MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.
Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. R. GOBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.
N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—Th undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most ecent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN, DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Waxed light BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPAY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Fl